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EXTENSION SERVICE Review

FEBRUARY 1952



Home Garden Program for '52

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The Cover

• One way to get early squashes is to grow young plants in the hotbed or coldframe and set them out when danger of frost is over. The Young lady is applying starter solution around these squash plants as she sets them out. The picture was taken at Beltsville, Md., by George C. Pace, extension visual aids specialist.

Next Month

• March—the time of the 1952 Red Cross Fund Campaign—is approaching. The Red Cross fund appeal comes at a time of continuing worldwide crisis that demands a great voluntary effort on the part of everyone.

Many of us take the millions of Red Cross workers and their humanitarian activities for granted—and few of us realize the many things they do in our name each day—tasks of mercy we would perform gladly if we were at hand or if we knew the need.

• In "Grasslands—Key to More Meat and Milk" Dr. W. M. Myers, director of field crops research in the Agricultural Research Administration, emphasizes the importance of good grasslands for efficient meat and milk production. He tells us in a most convincing way, with research figures to support it, that with what we know from our own research about good grasslands we can grow a lot more beef than we are now growing and do it mainly with grass.

• National 4-H Club Week, March 1-9, 1952, will give the 2 million 4-H Club members an opportunity to feature their theme of the year, Serving as Loyal Citizens Through 4-H.

Articles to mark the occasion will include discussions of the Puerto Rico-Mainland rural youth exchange; observations gleaned from his 25 years of service by Bruce R. Buchanan of Vermont; views by T. T. Martin of Missouri on programs based on action; ideas of Margaret E. Clark, North Carolina, on what makes 4-H Club work tick; contributions of forestry training camps; and a report by Arlene L. Martin of Connecticut on the New England Conference of rural young people.



Garden leaders practice what they preach, and M. L. Wilson, Director of Cooperative Extension Work, is no exception. In a hillside community garden center, the Wilson tract is 100 by 200 feet, terraced, with all vegetables planted on the contour. Last year's garden contained 18 kinds of vegetables, including leafy-green and yellow, and flowers as well.

IT'S OFFICIAL. The U.S. Department of Agriculture is again calling for a national garden and home food preservation program in 1952. It will be along the lines of last year's program so successfully carried out under the leadership of the Cooperative Extension Service. Last year, according to a Nation-wide poll there were 17 million home gardeners.

The needs of urban and suburban families will be given particular attention this year. There will be many new home owners and many boys and girls who have never gardened before, looking for help as brought out by the national garden advisory committee. Last year, according to a Nation-wide poll, city gardeners outnumbered those on farms 2 to 1. Nearly 2 out of every 5 American families raised some vegetables or fruits at home. *A garden program for everyone helps city people understand the farmer's problems and contributes to the*

Home Garden Program for '52

health, morale, education, and satisfaction of the individual; to the happiness and welfare of the family; to the beauty of the community; and to the strength and stability of the Nation.

The value of a going garden and food preservation program in an emergency is given considerable weight in national planning. The plans in 1952 therefore call for the training and maintenance of a body of leaders who can teach the growing and preservation of vegetables and fruits and can stimulate interest and effort in these fields. Among the 17 million gardeners of last year there are many who can be developed into first-class leaders and teachers.

Health and Morale

Gardens contribute not only to the food needs of the Nation but also to health and morale, and for this purpose the growing of lawns, flowers, shrubs, and trees will be of much value in 1952. In general the national program will aim to help more people produce, consume, and preserve needed home-grown fruits and vegetables. How to best utilize and preserve fresh commercial supplies and how to prevent all waste of good food will be emphasized.

Texas Reports

The first State to report on plans for 1952 was Texas, which held a State planning meeting last September. Reports then showed an estimated 600,000 gardens planted in 1951—an increase of 20 percent, largely in urban areas. This year's plans as outlined called for a widespread effort to make available the know-how of gardening and food preservation to all Texans. "This knowledge," said Director Gibson, "could prove invaluable in helping to get our people fed in an emergency." As means of getting this done radio and television will be used extensively as well as news releases, adapted bulletins, and visual aids.

Using the slogan "Better Gardens for Better Living," New York got a program under way with a training session for State Grange lecturers. A garden handbook, prepared and printed by the State Grange for the use of these lecturers, included the sketches and much of the text of the Extension Service leaflet "Grow More—Preserve More—Use More." It is full of good program ideas and has been made available to all State Lecturers and State Masters by the National Grange.

An Opportunity to Serve

Initial steps have been taken, no doubt, in most States, for the Co-operative Extension Service has accepted the obligation for leading the gardening and food preservation program and for bringing into it all interested agencies, organizations, and individuals. It is an opportunity for extension workers to serve all the people and in so doing to serve their country.

New Extension Book Goes to Press This Month

Important Extension literature of the past half century has been assembled by Epsilon Sigma Phi, National Extension Fraternity, and is being published in a 400-page book. This literature includes papers from the outstanding leaders in Extension thinking and preserves many that have not been generally available, and which would have been lost to the future. Extension workers can obtain copies of this publication at a prepublication price, when ordered in lots of ten or more. Extension workers wishing a copy, should contact their State Extension directors.

Another Chance

Agents Help Fit Displaced Farm Workers to Jobs on American Farms

On December 31, the Displaced Persons Commission brought to successful conclusion one phase of the great and merciful task of resettling more than 400,000 victims of persecution and the horrors of World War II.

JOHN W. GIBSON, Chairman, Displaced Persons Commission

THIS great humanitarian program has been of incalculable value to American farmers, thousands of whom have solved their labor shortage problems by sponsoring farm workers from among the displaced persons and expellees of Europe. Among the many expellee farm families still available are dairy-men, poultrymen, cattlemen, wheat and corn farmers, truck farmers, hog raisers and vineyardists.

Realizing that the shortage of competent farm help was seriously hampering America's food production efforts, the United States Displaced Persons Commission, last spring, initiated a program of certifying and classifying experienced farmers from among the displaced persons and expellees.

With the cooperation of the Department of Agriculture, a team of six German-speaking county agents and agricultural experts were sent to Europe to interview prospective farm help for American farms.

The men making up the team were C. R. Zoerb, county agent, Medford, Wis.; A. W. Rudnick, dairy-



In Washington, before starting for Germany, the county agents talk over the requirements of their new job. (Left to right) Carl R. Zoerb, A. J. Rehling, L. E. Rust, E. C. Lenzmeier, and Paul W. Kunkel.

man, Iowa State College; E. C. Lenzmeier, county agent, St. Cloud, Minn.; A. J. Rehling, farm adviser, Illinois Agricultural Extension Service, Stronghurst, Ill.; Paul W. Kunkel, county agent, Sleepy Eye, Minn.; and L. E. Rust, farmer, Paxton, Ill. All have returned to the United States except Zoerb, who is continuing the work of processing expellee farmers.

Even though the refugees carry identification cards stating their profession, the agricultural specialists, through their interviews, soon determine the amount of experience and knowledge they have of farming.

Responsibility to Farmers

"We kept in mind our responsibility to the American farmers who would sponsor these refugee farmers," they said in their report, "so we took special care to be certain that when we finished our interviews and classified a man as a farmer he would be the kind of farmer so classified."

Applicants are asked such questions as "How old must a gilt be before she can be bred?" "How deep does corn have to be planted?" "How far will a tractor run on a liter of gas?"

If he has been a real farmer—and it doesn't take the agricultural specialists long to find out—his ex-

perience is made part of his record. He is then classified as a dairy farmer, fruit or truck farmer, or general farmer, and rated as excellent, good, fair, or poor.

Many of the men interviewed have a dual background, combining such things as carpentry, masonry, machine work, or other crafts with their farming.

"These men are versatile and fit in with the jack-of-all-trades abilities of American farmers," the specialists reported.

To speed the resettlement of these vitally needed farm workers the Displaced Persons Commission got the refugees ready for filling the requests from American farmers just as soon as they were received. In fact everything was done but issue the visa.

It was then easy to match the abilities of the men against the needs of the American farmer sponsors. However, the record of each refugee was given another check to be certain that all was in order, and each was given a final physical examination before the visa was issued.

Under the 1950 amendment to the Displaced Persons Act, all displaced persons and expellees are required to take a good faith oath. In the course of their preparations, each one is told about the good faith oath at least three times. En route

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Giving Appeal to Potato Field Day

MARY B. WOOD

Extension Home Economist in
Marketing,
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

FOLKS who went to the 1951 annual field day of the Empire State Potato Club read signs along the roadside as they approached the Wells Allred farm, near Saquoit, N. Y., with such verses as

"Caviar and crepes suzette
Silliest meal I've ever et
But if you want to please me, Bud,
Give me a pot roast and a spud."

A new feature of the day's program was a potato-peeling contest, open to all women who came. The contest was suggested by the college potato committee. Whatever is offered fits into a day of trade exhibits, demonstrations with helicopters and flame-throwers, and ceremonies that center on potato queens. Members of the college potato committee, one of several college planning committees, are extension specialists from the various

subject-matter departments that deal with problems of production, marketing, and use of potatoes.

Before Potato Field Day, newspapers and radio stations publicized the contest. Women were advised to bring their favorite knife or whatever potato-peeling gadget they preferred.

On the day of the contest, a tape-recording machine at headquarters tent reminded folks of their chance to win a worth-while prize. Contestants were judged on three factors—the time it took to peel a pound of potatoes, the percentage of waste in the peelings, and the number of defects left on the potatoes. Specialists in home economics and agriculture and 4-H agents and home demonstration agents from nearby helped out with the contest. Local Home Bureau members acted as judges, counting defects on the peeled potatoes.

The contest began at 9:30 a.m. and lasted until noon. Reporters from several newspapers took pictures of the contestants and were eager to know the names of the

winners. More than 30 women entered. And the three prizes—stainless steel saucepans—went to folks from New York, Pennsylvania, and Canada. The Empire State Potato Club plans to have another contest next year.

Another Chance

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to America, they are reminded of their oath and of the penalty for breaking it.

The oath signed by the displaced persons or expellees states that they have read or have had translated to them the terms of employment offered by their sponsor. They accept and agree in good faith to abide by those terms. They realize that they may be subject to deportation if they make a false oath or fail to live up to it.

5,000 Farmers and Families Ready

Although the dead line for the issuance of visas to displaced persons was December 31, the expellee phase, under which Congress authorized 54,744 visas for persons of German ethnic origin who were forced from their homes in eastern European countries by the Communists, continues until June 30, 1952.

There were some 5,000 farmers and farm families ready for immigration to the United States early in December. Requests from American sponsors received before December 31 will give most of these people their opportunity. By May, most of them will be here, assured of a job at the wage rates prevailing in the community where they work. The sponsor also agreed to pay their transportation from the port of debarkation to the farm awaiting them, and to furnish adequate housing.

With this opportunity to make a new start in a new country and with the careful screening and preparation made possible by county agents, most of these refugees will, I am sure, become valued citizens of our rural communities.



Lola Dudgeon and Mary Wood, of the College Potato Committee, catch their breath between contestants.

Oregon Investigates

"Group Dynamics"

"A WEEK well spent" was the way the Oregon central extension staff fervently summed up their workshop on group dynamics held October 8 to 12 at Oregon State College, Corvallis.

Extension Rural Sociologist Paul Miller, of Michigan State College, played the leading role, and much of the success of the workshop was attributed to his efforts.

Twelve administrative staff members and 21 specialists participated in the training program. Also present were two visitors, Mrs. Sarah Prentiss, head of the family life department in the school of home economics, and Booth Holker, assistant director of the Montana Extension Service.

Objectives of Workshop

Five objectives of the workshop were set forth at the opening session. They were:

1. To develop an understanding of how groups function.
2. To give staff members practice in group techniques.
3. To learn how extension members can do a better job with groups (i.e. share their skills and knowledge with others).
4. To become better acquainted with their own extension associates.
5. To prepare for similar workshops with county extension staffs.

The pattern for achieving these ends was set Monday morning. The entire group met in a general session for an hour, followed by a half-hour pause for coffee in an adjoining room. Then the members reconvened in four subgroups until noon. At 1:30 p.m., the members met again but in four different subgroups. The afternoon session was broken by another "coffee stop" and ended at 4 p.m.

Each person belonged to a different group in the afternoon, making a total of eight subgroups. Membership of the morning and afternoon groups remained the same throughout the week, however, giving each person a chance to work with two sets of people during the workshop. The same routine was followed throughout the week. The group also met for three evening general sessions.

A planning committee, headed by assistant director Mrs. Mabel Mack, met each night to evaluate the day's progress and make minor adjustments in the program. This committee also made the initial assignment of members into the subgroups.

During the first general session and after Mr. Miller explained "group dynamics" in terms of extension work and outlined his objectives and procedure for the week, the workers were divided into "buzz groups" of six members each. To these groups he posed the question "What problems relating to extension would you like to work on this week?" He explained that each of the eight subgroups would choose one problem as its assignment, to make the committee action as realistic as possible.

Problems Chosen by Groups

These problems were decided upon by the group:

1. How to coordinate the work of specialists on common problems.
2. What is Extension's role in developing public policy?
3. How to achieve a unified extension program.
4. How to help members of a group feel privileged, not obligated, to participate.
5. How can Extension be understood fully by the public?

6. How should new county extension workers be oriented?
7. How can the central staff help county planning?
8. How can communications between extension members be improved?

On the first day each subgroup selected the problem it wished to work on, with the understanding that if it proved unprofitable it could be dropped and another topic chosen. (For example, one group reached a stalemate during the week and switched to an entirely different question, with a subsequent renewal of enthusiasm, interest, and debate.)

Characteristics of Group Action

A chairman, an observer, and a recorder were appointed each day in these subgroup meetings to rotate the experiences derived from each responsibility. The chairman and the recorder had the customary duties. The observer's job was to watch the group during their discussion and then feed back to the group his ideas about what happened. He observed not *what* was said but *how* it was said; the way the chairman functioned; "dead spots" in the discussion; the morale of the group, and so on.

As the week progressed, members were able to practice the skills and observe the characteristics of group action that were discussed in the daily general sessions. With the aid of their observers, they could note the stages of maturity through which their group—and they themselves as individual group members—passed.

Individuals Develop Ability

Sensitivity toward personal attitudes and reactions was one definite gain from this procedure. Individuals thus developed more ability to improve their own participation in group action and at the same time bring out the best in other members.

The high enthusiasm of the workshop members was amply shown when one specialist reported that

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WHY A CONSUMER BUYS EGGS

W. P. MORTENSON and H. J. BRANDNER

Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin



This exhibit was shown at the State Plowing Contest which was attended by about 12,000.

CAN egg consumption be increased? If so, how much, and what are the best ways of bringing about the increase? These are only two of many questions we set out to answer when we started an educational project more than a year ago.

We selected the market area of Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls, Wis., with a total population of some 65,000. The program was keyed mainly for retail grocers and consumers, but considerable work was also carried on with wholesale produce dealers and egg producers. Here is the approach we followed.

Demonstrations on preparing egg dishes were put on by the county home agent and by the home economists of the local public utility. Radio talks were given and newspaper articles were published in the local papers giving recipes for egg dishes and information on the food value of eggs. This phase of the project had the general working support of the extension staffs of the two counties, district supervisors, and extension food specialists.

Meetings held with retailers stressed the fact that eggs were an item which the woman shopper bought because she had confidence in the store that sold them—confidence that the eggs were always of dependable quality. Colored slides taken in the local stores were used to show good and poor methods of handling, packaging, cooling, and displaying eggs to maintain quality and increase sales. An opaque projector was used to show broken-out eggs on a screen. These projections showed the effect of temperature and time on eggs and helped to explain the differences in appearance between different egg grades.

Work With Retailers

Other work with retailers involved four important phases: (1) Retailers kept records of weekly egg sales representing more than 90 percent of the egg sales in the area. (2) The grades and quality of eggs sold by the stores were checked from time to time. (3) Storekeepers were encouraged to buy eggs on a

grade basis and to use more attractive egg cartons and improve their methods of displaying eggs. They were especially urged to keep their eggs properly cooled from the time they were received until they were sold. (4) Retailers were provided with information on egg quality and on the use of eggs in the home. Leaflets giving egg recipes were inserted in the egg cartons—one each week for seven consecutive weeks. In general, the retailers in the two cities were encouraged to maintain the quality of eggs and push egg sales as much as possible.

After the program had been under way about 8 months an "egg festival" was held for consumers, handlers, and producers. This included a sound movie on egg quality, production, and handling; a demonstration on preparing eggs; and a general talk on egg quality. The program was sponsored by retailers, feed dealers, egg wholesalers, and the local Farm Bureau under the general direction of the leaders of the project and the county and home agents of the local counties.

Survey Made

When the project had been in operation for a year, a survey was made to obtain information on consumers' opinions regarding the project as well as their point of view on egg quality.

A carefully selected sample of 150 housewives were interviewed. One can get some idea of the effectiveness of the program by the fact that 4 out of 5 housewives interviewed had heard about it even though only 1 out of 5 had actually attended one of the demonstrations conducted by the Extension Service.

One of our first questions asked in the survey was, "Where did you learn most about egg quality—from neighbors, relatives, storekeepers, or

(Continued on page 30)

WHAT kind of recreation and entertainment do rural young people between the ages of 16 and 25 enjoy most? And do the activities now available to rural young people satisfy their needs?

These were some of the questions we wanted answered when we surveyed a cross section of young people in Keokuk County, Iowa.

Our study covered all the farm homes in 192 sections of the county, selected on a random basis. That was one-third of the county. Among the farm homes in this area we found 317 farm young people.

Several facts stood out. There were more than three single men out of school for every woman. There were nearly twice as many married women 16 to 25 years of age as men. Young women were getting more schooling than men.

What do the out-of-school young people do? Of the single young men, 80 percent were farming. About half of those in other occupations were working outside the county. Housework was the occupation of 40 percent of the single young women; 29 percent were teaching. Of those employed in non-housework, two-thirds were working outside of Keokuk County.

Two of every three of the out-of-school single young men who worked at home got a regular wage or a definite share for their labor. But none of the out-of-school single women got a definite share or wage. (Maybe this was part of the answer to why girls leave the farm.) Most of the girls who were on the farms in Keokuk County seemed to be there because of unusual circumstances. For example, one girl quit work because her dad was in the hospital. Another had been working and was in the process of shifting jobs.

Young farm men in Keokuk County are more interested in living on the farm than are the women. Only a third of the single young women out of school said they preferred living on the farm. Less than half of the girls still in school preferred the farm. But over 85 percent of the single young men preferred the farm over town or city.

What do young people do when they are looking for a good time?

Help Our Young Folks Help

HARLAN E. GEIGER

State Older Youth Leader, Iowa

Going to the movies was mentioned more than anything else. The typical single young man or woman attended five or six movies a month; the married young people about half that many. About three or four dances a month is average. Girls attend five or six parties yearly and the boys about half as many.

Attending or participating in athletic contests also ranked high as entertainment. Young women attended even more than the men.

Married young people didn't attend nearly as many dances and athletic contests. But they went to about as many parties as the single young people. Married women and single girls out of school spent more time listening to the radio—many reported tuning in 18 to 25 hours a week.

High School Students Report

High school girls reported about eight dates a month—out-of-school girls about 12. However, the number reported ranged all the way from none to 15 for the young men and none to 20 for the girls.

About 5 to 10 hours a month were spent in card playing. Young men spent 10 to 15 days a year hunting

and trapping and about half as much time fishing. Other sources of entertainment for both boys and girls included reading magazines or books and loafing in town.

One of the more glaring social problems shown in this study is the ratio of single young men to single women in the 16- to 25-year-age group. In the one-third of Keokuk County included in our survey, there were only 25 single women out of school. Another 24 single women had left the county—7 to go to college, and 17 for employment outside the county. On the other hand, there were 77 single young men in the county and 22 out of the county; 11 of those who left were enrolled in school.

This obviously means that if the young men are to date, many of them must date high school girls. The result: The girls are marrying men considerably older than themselves. There were almost twice as many married women as married men among the 16- to 25-year age group. It's obvious that most of the girls are marrying men 5 years or more older than themselves.

This problem isn't peculiar to Keokuk County. For the last 2 years there have been approximately 180



It is fun to plan a game or stunt for a group.

Up Themselves

young men to every 100 young women in the Rural Young People's organization in Iowa. This is in spite of the fact that the clubs have made determined efforts to attract more young women—which has probably resulted in having a more equal ratio within the club group than in the community as a whole.

Our study showed that young people desire a club with a wide range in age in its membership. The survey indicated that there were enough young people in the trade areas of several of the towns to achieve a group of sufficient size to be of interest to the young people. Since about 60 percent of the single young people favored an organization based on the trade area of the town, or a smaller area, there's sound justification for exploring the possibilities of developing young people's clubs on a community basis for young people 16 to 25 years of age.

In such a program it would be essential to dip down at least to the 16-year-olds. This is necessary to get some balance between the young men and young women in the group. Such a program wouldn't work out for out-of-school young people alone. There wouldn't be

enough of them on a community basis. And the low ratio of young women to men would be made worse. Most of the young women are working in town rather than living on the farm; taking in the out-of-school youth would add a good many more boys than girls.

More than three-fourths of the young people indicated that they favored sponsorship by adult organizations or the counseling of an older married couple. So a community type of young people's clubs might be organized under the sponsorship of an adult organization. The young people could achieve their desire for broadening their acquaintances, making new friends through occasional county-wide get-togethers of the clubs in a recreational and social way.

Can Reach More People

This type of approach could reach many more young people than the present approach of one club per county employed in the Iowa Rural Young People's clubs in the State. If such a program were sponsored by the county extension service, coordination might be achieved through the use of the county council, with each club electing one or two members to the council.

The married young people in our study indicated that their interests are primarily in farm and home. However, they do want opportunities for social good times. And

they're interested in meeting with other young people of their own age. They prefer to meet in smaller groups. Apparently many of them prefer a group of 10 or 12 couples.

They'd like to meet about once a month. And they prefer to meet in their own neighborhoods or trade areas of their town. Relatively few of them are interested in being part of a county-wide group.

Organize in Own Community

This points up the importance of organizing a program for the folks in their own community—rather than expecting them to participate in a county-wide group. In Keokuk County alone, the sample indicates that there are roughly 150 couples of which one or both members are 25 years of age or less.

There were relatively more of the young married people who were opposed to the idea of their club being sponsored by some adult organization or having a council of older people. So perhaps all that's necessary is to stimulate some of these young people to organize a neighborhood group of their own and to acquaint them with the possibilities of carrying a program through a group of their own age.

These groups in turn might be interested in occasionally having a county-wide party, picnic or speaker, or other get-togethers with other similar groups of young married

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Young people gain leadership experience.



Farmers discuss farming operations with agent.

The Job of the County Agent

More comments from county agents on the article *The Specialist Looks to the County* published in November in which four specialists described the county agent's job as they saw it.

WHAT HAS PRECEDENCE?

A. B. Curet

*County Agricultural Agent
New Roads, La.*

The four specialists who took part in the New York debate on the job of the county agent were generally good. I enjoyed them very much. On certain of the statements however, there is something more to be said.

For example, Dr. R. C. Braithwaite exhibited comprehensive knowledge of the county agent's responsibilities in his discussion "What the farm does to the farmer." His objectives and method of approach are those of most well-informed county agents.

We have long realized that the major task of Extension is the selling of our wares (scientific information adopted and applied in the homes and on the farms). We acknowledge, too, that relationship with our people, both urban and rural, plays a major part in the final acceptance of our ideas by the public. We agree on both the need for selling of oneself to the people through good, wholesome acts before optimum relationship is possible, and secondly, that the harnessing of public opinion through public relations in bringing into adoption and final utilization the products of scientific research and experimentation is indispensable.

The only question in my mind is which has precedence over the other. I believe that to be able to render greatest service in the field of human relations one must first establish confidence as a doer in order to meet other folks on the same level and have comparable bargaining power (influence) with people generally.

In the first paragraph of Elton K. Hanks' discussion of How To Reach the Goal, he states that farmers are no more secure now than they were 40 years ago. I take this to mean that the farmer's net worth is not any greater. With such a statement, I disagree. Farm people generally have advanced notably up the economic ladder. Even if cash deposits are not much greater per capita, farm equipment and home conveniences have greatly improved through the years, and farm life, particularly among the smaller groups, has undergone an amazing change. Farm life and conveniences more nearly approach those of city people now than at any time in recorded history.

WHY SKIP 4-H CLUBS?

Loonis Blitch

*County Agricultural Agent
Gainesville, Florida*

I am surprised that the members of the Cornell Extension Club, in discussing the duties of county agents, did not place more emphasis on our work with 4-H Club members.

In my opinion this is the most important work county agents are doing at present. It is through our contacts with 4-H Club boys and girls that we are able to gain the confidence of parents we would not otherwise reach, thus enabling us to sell ourselves and our ideas to those parents.

If one of our objectives in extension work is to strive for human progress, I know of no better way to teach true moral and spiritual values than through 4-H Club members.

In my opinion the major task of county agents is the improvement

of the individual, after which the individual is better prepared to solve the problems of production and marketing.

A county agent's work should be based on local needs in the community; in other words, a good 4-H Club project might be to paint the local rural church or to repair the pews in it. 4-H Club boys are also eager to plant ornamentals around the schoolhouse and to grow a vegetable garden for the school cafeteria.

My contention is that if county agents spend a good percentage of their time working for human progress, then material progress will follow.

LET'S HEAR FROM OTHER SPECIALISTS

Alec White

*County Agricultural Agent
Tampa, Florida*

I have read the material relative to the attitudes of members of the Cornell Extension Club with considerable interest and am very appreciative of the opportunity to do so. Their expressions indicate an appreciation of the role of Extension and reflect a fine piece of work in better relationships on the part of some one.

These men could not study this subject and express their thoughts as they have without making a great contribution to Extension through their positive and definite thinking. I wish this debate could be extended to every group of extension specialists in the Nation and that representatives of the experiment stations and colleges of the State universities might be included in the discussions.

Young Folks Help Themselves

(Continued from page 25)

people. There are many who now participate in no organization or program other than that of the church.

The strong desires that these young people have expressed for getting together with other young people and making new friends is definitely an indication that they see a need for this sort of thing.

Single young people need an opportunity to meet members of the opposite sex under wholesome conditions where they can have a good chance to get acquainted and appraise each other.

Young men are facing service with the armed forces, and many are in need of help in orienting themselves to what they really believe and hold to be worth while before going into the situations they will face in service. Young people starting families and beginning in business for themselves have a great number of problems.

A strong effort needs to be made to help young people to help themselves in an organized way that will reach many more young people than we are now reaching through this phase of the extension program.

The Red Cross Bloodmobile Visits Us

HELEN STERLING, 15-year-old member of the Live-Wire 4-H Club, reports on a community project.

BECAUSE of the serious need of blood for use in Korea and to maintain a surplus in this country, the McPherson County chapter of the American Red Cross asked to bring its Bloodmobile to Canton, Kans.

At our August meeting, our club agreed to sponsor the visit in Canton, solicit blood donors, and prepare the meals served.

There was some doubt about the success of the Bloodmobile visit since the Red Cross wanted a lot of donors and we did not understand everything connected with the undertaking.

We made lists of all eligible donors in the community and our 4-H members interviewed each of these prospects. People were very nice to us. Those who could not donate blood told us and many others expressed satisfaction in being given the opportunity to give a pint of blood.

I was cochairman with Bobby Wedel in making the arrangements. To get interest in the Red Cross Bloodmobile, I called a meeting

with Louise Knake, the county Red Cross secretary. She helped us get started. I got 14 donors to sign cards.

Then I made out the schedule. We arranged to have six donors come in every 15 minutes during the day.

We set up the equipment in the Methodist Church basement.

Our mothers helped us prepare the meal served the donors after they contributed their pint of blood. It consisted of ham sandwiches, potato salad, relish plate, cake, ice cream, coffee, milk and "cokes." We also served donors a glass of fruit juice and a piece of candy before they gave their blood. I helped with this.

After it was all over, we realized better than ever what a big job we had undertaken. Those connected with the Red Cross expressed their appreciation for our efforts and warmly congratulated our 4-H Club on its success. Before noon they had asked us to sponsor the Bloodmobile again next year. This pleased us very much.

Group Dynamics

(Continued from page 22)

he had got out of bed at 1 a.m. one night to list some points he wanted to bring up the following day.

The workshop was neatly packaged and tied up the final day by a panel consisting of a recorder from each group. They summarized the work accomplished by their groups on the selected problems. Typed reports of these summaries were submitted to Director Ballard for future reference.

When Mr. Miller briefly reviewed the initial objectives, the consensus was that they had been reached—somewhat to the amazement of all previous skeptics. Evaluation sheets collected from those present expressed almost wholehearted ap-

probal of the week's proceedings.

Administrators and specialists felt that each had gained a valuable understanding of a technique which can be applied to many phases of extension work and a deeper insight into the part group action plays in an extension program. In doing this he had acquired an almost 100 percent acquaintanceship with his co-workers.

● After three decades of service, ALTHEA AYER, Madison County (Fla.) Negro home demonstration agent has retired.

Since 1920 she has been working with Negro families of Madison County and has helped hundreds

of Negro girls and women to improve their health and economic conditions and to make their homes more comfortable. She has taught them improved methods of cooking, food conservation, sewing, food preparation, and other household work. She also has helped them to improve their home surroundings and has encouraged them to take advantage of all educational opportunities.

Madison County Negro families honored the retired agent at a special ceremony at Mount Zion A.M.E. Church on January 20. The program included brief testimonials of her work, presentation of gifts from friends, an award from the county, and other features.

PROGRAM MATERIAL to Meet the Homemaker's Needs

MURIEL SMITH

State Extension Specialist in Home Management, Nebraska

HOME Extension Clubs in Nebraska have available a wide range of choices in program material. There are 26 different study programs, each consisting of a subject-matter circular and a study outline for use by the clubs in 1952. The present series makes available a variety of programs dealing with five different phases of study. From these, any group or club may choose one of several programs to supplement the demonstration programs in any month of the year.

If music is their interest, they can get the program on "Song a Month." The clubs interested in reading have three programs from which they can select material. Citizenship programs offer such interest-getting titles as "Youth in Today's World," "Along Nebraska Pioneer Trails," and "Foreign Foods We Like in Nebraska." Under health study programs are offered such timely subjects as "Undulant Fever and Brucellosis" and "Prepayment Plans for Hospital and Medical Care." Family and community life programs offer such practical help as "Old-Fashioned Christmas Tree," "My Flower Garden," and "Kitchen Business Center."

A program is made available for 3 years in succession. This allows a club more than 1 year in which to include a certain program in its local club series. By this method about a third of the series are replaced each year. To determine the kind of new programs to be added, suggestions are obtained from several sources almost a year in advance. Home agents and local club members are asked to suggest topics. The new circulars, outlines, special sheets, and bulletins are selected and prepared on the basis of

suggestions received. Some are prepared by staff members and local people who are authorities on the subjects concerned.

Early in the year, agents and their local committees on program planning are presented the new list by the State home extension supervisors. A short description of the content of each program is given with each title. The agents then introduce the list to their club program planning committees, which select as many study programs as meet their needs and desires for the coming year.

This year the cooperation and assistance of several of the State commissions and services have made possible reliable circular information for three of these programs. The Nebraska Public Library Com-

mission director prepared the new reading program, as she has done for each of the past several years. This usually deals with the selection of books. The State historical society superintendent, this year, wrote the circular entitled "Along Nebraska Pioneer Trails." The executive secretary of the Nebraska Council on Children and Youth prepared the information for "Youth in the World Today." In several cases local homemakers who are well-informed on a particular subject have been asked to prepare subject-matter circulars for this series.

Each year a new music circular is written. It has usually included suggestions for a song-a-month which are of help to the music leader of the local club. The music circular for 1951 aimed to suggest ways a local leader could add a music program to a local club meeting and also to furnish sources for material needed for the special music program of the club.

Two or more reading programs are offered each year. This year, on the outline for the program entitled "The Homemaker Selects a Book," a "recipe" is given for a book talk. This is for the use of a leader who is to present a book review or book

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DO YOU KNOW...

LOUISE M. CRAIG

Home Demonstration Agent and First Winner of the Grace Frysinger Fellowship

THE Grace Frysinger Fellowship is one established by the home demonstration agents themselves. It enables an agent to visit fellow workers in other States and profit from the experience. For this purpose the National Association of Home Demonstration Agents last year set aside \$500 to pay for living expenses for a month and cost of travel. Members of the association named their fellowship for one of the pioneers in home demonstration work, Grace Frysinger, a field agent in the Central States for many years, whose keen interest in the welfare of home demonstration agents has been an inspiration to them through the years. Miss Frysinger is now retired and living in Washington, D. C.

Louise Craig, winner of the fellowship, describes her county, Pulaski County, Ky., as semi-mountainous, with varied agricultural interests. Her contribution there has been to build membership and leadership into a top-notch home demonstration organization. It is Mrs. Craig who is responsible for the many community activities in the varied county program. In spite of these achievements, she has found time to serve the Business and Professional Women's Club as president and the Business Women's Circle of her church as chairman. She is now program chairman of the Women's Club.

She plans to visit two other States, probably Illinois and Oklahoma, and compile detailed information on methods of extension teaching and leadership training of women in civic and community affairs. She will evaluate her experiences to help improve the plan in the future and will make a report at the 1952

annual meeting. The association has already voted to set aside another \$500 for next year for a similar fellowship.

Mrs. Craig is well fitted to evaluate the things she sees and hears in other counties. In addition to being a farmer's wife, she has served as home economist with the Kentucky Emergency Relief Administration, National Youth Administration, and Farm Security Administration. She has served as home demonstration agent in Hickman County, Ky., and Johnson County, Tenn., and came to Pulaski County



Grace Frysinger fellowship award winner Mrs. Louise Craig (left) accepts the check from Mrs. Mary Switzer, President of the National Association of Home Demonstration Agents.

in 1947. Agents in every section of the country will be following Mrs. Craig's experience with interest.

Program Material

(Continued from page 28)

talk at a local club meeting. This has proved to be a very useful device.

Health program subject matter lends itself well to study by groups and is always of interest to homemakers. For some of these programs, folders and booklets published as educational material by commercial concerns furnish attractive and interesting program subject matter. In the 1951 series, there are seven study programs which deal with health. Members of the college of agriculture extension staff have prepared some of the circulars for this series.

Five of the programs for this year deal with world-wide problems, citizenship, and good will. These aim to develop better understanding of the peoples in many of the United Nations countries.

Each year one new program for a Christmas season meeting is prepared. The Christmas program in

1951 was entitled "The Old-Fashioned Christmas Tree." This program gives emphasis to the real significance of Christmas and its symbolism, tells the origin and the use of the Christmas tree and its ornaments, promotes the feeling of international good-will, and helps make Christmas a family day. This study program was prepared by a staff member who has a hobby of tree decorating.

There is always interest among club members in their flower gardens. A local homemaker who each year has a beautiful garden wrote the circular "My Flower Garden" and gave suggestions as to how Nebraska gardeners can increase the beauty and enjoyment of a flower garden.

Along with the programs already listed, seven others which include a wide range of suggestions for family and community life and development will continue to be available in the coming year.

Charts, true and false tests, a memory quiz, and an information

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